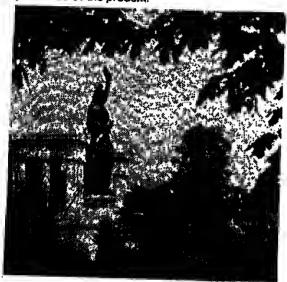
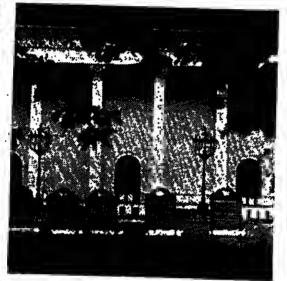


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The German Tribune

famburg, 16 December 1971 Tenth Yeer - No. 505 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Decision-laden December faces politicians

Dolitically, Chrisimea has not been heerd abroad end they are always spoken quiet for yeers. The December con-frences of the Nato Council of Ministers me already described es treditional end the Common Market too is often exmemely ective towerds the end of the

This December is so full of negotietions hat fliere must be concern for the nerves, hysical health and mental powers of politicians gathering in Wersew, Weshing-im, Rome, Borlin, Paris, Copenhagen, hussels, the Azores, Floride and New York where the dengers of a serious wer a being debotted.

That entails much work for govern-ments end their experts. But there can no larger be eny doubt their the enormous efforts being made this December ere will-intentioned. The year seems to be faithing better than it looked four weeks

In October oll those involved in the elt-Germen Barlin telks were still very applical about how and when they

would end. February and Merch were breeze as possible dates.
But then everything went quickly after healmey's power in Moscow Increesed ad after his long talks with Willy Brandl his Crimea and President Pompidou in his. The Federal Republic is now brains the circle heavest of a foreign haping the rich harvest of a foreign bloy that even friends all home and bload sometimes considered as a risky

ad politically suicidal balencing ect. West Germany's efforts are how baing backed upon in Western capitals more

IN THIS ISSUE PREIGN AFFAIRS

Benn plays a modest

CSU attempts to change

LITICS

meeting in Paris TERTAINMENT Folksinger Judy Collins wows Frankfurt he meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt and French President Georges Pombidou has fulfilled some very high HE ECONOMY ... expectations. It has not only put an end Topley about with exports to persistent rumours about some crisis or other between France and the Federal fould harm the whole economy, fritz Dietz warns Republic but has also prepared the way for e new path of future cooperation. The for e new path of future cooperation. The two sides have learn the economic end solling a last of the recent part.

Parts has not throught and acted in such a Buropean fashion for years. Who would have thought three years ego that by the end of 1971 Prence would be committed to British entry into the Common Market and that the French government would protest into a trongly against American trop withdrawais?

British entry into the Common Market and that the French government would protest into a trongly against American trop withdrawais?

British was without course correct when he proposed an early summit conference with Fompidou in view of these developments so that a joint position confidential talks.

admiretion (for the courage necestespect (for the precise negotiating scholdus) and relief (at the fact that the alig has been taken from a danger zone) Though a number of problems still have the faced it can already be claimed that land or Brandt and Stete Secretary The Balts have gone to work with the me farsightedness, toughness and eiten the defail as Konrad Adeneuer and his Secretary Walter Hallstein, in the iffies, as they integrated the Federal Member of the Western alliance.

imparisons are always misleading es when the motives and matters of vary. But cleims of this type can be

with an undertone of respect.

It is good for a notion to learn that its main political policies are in harmony with the trends of the age. As e senior American official recently said, West German foreign policy is awimming in

The opposite feeling - that of thinking oneself sold down the river, of having no alternative or sullenly lagging behind current developments — is intolerable in

That is why the most difficult political journey this December will be that made by Opposition leader Rainer Barzel to Moscow, Barzel is known to view his trip with concern, it has elways been easier to be creative and contribute to innovations and new idees than to prevent them.

International politics is already further odvanced than the ratified reality. The Soviet Union and Wersaw Pact countries are pressing for a European security conference to begin in 1972. Paris and Bonn also strack importance to this

The conference would be held in order achieve the next eim of detenio - a combination of treaties banning military action against other countries under inter-national law, thus practically preventing aggression. There could for instance be e ben on Increesing present troop strengths or major troop movements. All this could be controlled by selellite spice.

Developments will show whether the

Soviet Union is really interested in this. it la obvious that the Eastern European Stales (parhaps with the exception of the German Democrelle Republic) ere all for it. They hope that it will provide them with greeler room for manoeuvre and greeter independence within their own



Egon Bahr, State Secretary from the Chancellor's Office currently hendling negotiations with the German Democratic Republic, reported on 2 December to Ambassadors of the Western Powers on the latest developments in his negotiations with the GDR anvoy, Micheel Kohl.

bloc, specially where their protecting power, the Soviet Union, is concerned.

Proposals for a multilateral balanced reduction of forces on the other hand seem to meet with difficulties in Moscow. The fact that unofficial Nato observer Menllo Brosio has still received no date for a visit to Moscow despite all the so-cellod signals of recent years connot be explained nway by a dislike for him personnelly or the multilateral level of

It is more likely that inilitary experts in the Soviet Union have discovered too many problems of their own in this reduction of forces. How meny Russian troops for instance could be withdrawn

outweighed by far by agreements reached in other fields.

agreed on East-West relations is proof of

the French President's approval of Chan-

The Buropean summit conference to be stiended next year by the Common Market members and applicant netions presents a great opportunity for progress towards European unity. Sights in Paris are meanly asticularly should be exploited to the state of the

cellor Brandt's Ostpolitik.

Successful Brandt-Pompidou

from Eastern Europe without the powersthat-be in Moscow running the danger of not being able to intervene in cases of

There are also many difficulties facing the Western alliance on this question. How for example can there be a controlled reduction of the thousands of atomic warheads and flexible 'mediumrange in issiles?

Intelligence satellites can control tha reduction of the large inter-continental thein are extensive ond impossible to

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) indy result in partial success but this is not even theoretically perceptible in the MBFR talks. Nato Ministers will

in the MBFR talks. Nato Ministers will not be able to reach any results at the forthcoming meeting.

The decisive and most urgent question is the reorganisation of the Eastern currency system. But the end is in sight. The Europeans will have to act in close soliderity to counter the brutal methods of the Americans, especially those employed by Secretary of State for the Treasury John Committee.

Connally's attempts to couse divisions between the large European industrial netions or, even to play them off against each other have not yet reached their

end.
In this respect Treasurymon Connaity is currently industing in more foreign policy than State Department officials. While ratis expects the Federal Republic to turn more to her neighbours in the West after the first phase of her Ostpolitik has been closed with the ratification of the treetles with Moscow end Wartaw. William Rogers, Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs, is emphasising the need for partnership with Europe, his colleague Connally never stops trying to provoke members of the alliance

he Agreement will soon be reached on new exchange rates ee no country can andure then present situation for jong, But this does not solve the economic and currency problems of the Western world:

gi an il y de la Hana Heigert A (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 December 1971)

further, od Disc (nois) Into a palabatic to (Frankfufter Rundschau, 6 Decamber 1971)

Bonn plays a modest role in world affairs

DEUTSCHE ZETTUNG

While Richard Nixon is travelling part of the way across the Atlantic to meet President Pompidou and Prime Minister Heath, Chancellor Willy Brandt is having to go to Florids to see the US President in his holidoy home.

America seems to be making distinctions between its customers before turning tu greater issues in Its relations with China and tha Sovlet Union,

The art of balanca is being rehearsed for a period of time that has begun to contrast sharply with the post-war era of static positions and bipolar tension.

The play of forces has become more complicated and less easily controlled by the buttons of command in the two main

The change is due not only to the triangle of power now beginning to form but just as much to the fact that States once taking a back seat in international politics ere now coming to the fore.

Ten years ago nobody would have come up with the fantastic idea that an American President would be prepared for a Metternich-type role as training for the peace-keeping arts of balance.

There also exists the suspicion that Moscow will try to learn from the diplomacy practised in Russia since the days of Czsr Alexander I, though suitably adapted to the Sovlet age.

If you do not look too closely and for the time being ignore the main stage of action - the curtain will soon he raised in Peking - France will be seen to have the satisfaction of the meeting in the Azores in nud-December.

he admission of the People's Republic

Lot China into the United Nations will

create a complately naw bolsnes of power

In Asio. The dominent position assumed

by the United States since 1945 should

America's footsteps in the United Nations

vote on Chinese entry. The Japanese

government on the other hand is blaming

the Foreign Ministry for judging the

Malayala's foreign policy has proved

sucessful. She was one of the countries

that voted for the Albenian resolution on

Asia put forward a long time ago by

situation incorrectly.

Chinese entry.

America itself prompted the change by

now be a thing of the past.

That is presumably how President Pompidou is looking at the situation. Following in the footsteps of the dead magician who lumself had a dexterous though extrsvagant balancing act, Pompidou is finding it increasingly difficult to counter the erosion of France's power with tha opportunities offered by a new, vital teclinocracy. The meeting with Nixon

will help his image. The West German government can only look on with satisfaction if France takes precedence in the quickly-changing world of international politics and if the pale splendour of old-time Europa amanstes from Paris.

If Bonn were to find itself in a superior position to Paris in world politics it would have to sound the slarm-bells and correct the situation - as long as it was still interested in a Federal Europe.

Tha Federal Republic does not belong to the major powers, not even via the back-stairs of economic strength by which national economists take too much pride despite being so basicsly uncertain of

Rump Germany is and remsins no more than an intermediate power. The meeting st Key Biscayne on 28 and 29 December must not be over-estimated in our inlads. Wishful thinking must not be allowed to cloud the issue.

Now that he has been raised on a pedestal with the award of the Nobel Peace Prize, will the Chancellor be able to guard himself against the dangers of German presumption and day-dreaming?

Because of previous experiences Willy Brandt is not susceptible to the temptations of crude nationalist arrogance. He is however seen to be more sentimental than the first Chancellor, Konrad Ade-

Adenauer's dry cynlclsin was a sure

guarantee that Germany's reduced stature would be seen in its right proportions. A limit was thus sat to national ambitions.

Key Biscayne must not go to our heads. Tha invitation may be a compliment in view of the transition, prompted by Washington, to the new possibilities of the triangle of major powers - but only may be, and it could quickly turn into a burden for us, a fsr greater burden than we are prepared to bear.

The more objectively we consider the changes in American policy heralded by President Nixon on 15 July and 15 August, the mora certain we shall ba about accommodating out limited interests to the necessity of European unity and using this as a vardstick to judge the American demand for burden-sharing.

The Nixon-Brandt meeting is of course overshadowed by the indispensability of a ciose bond of thist between West Germany and the Unitad States to provide a solid foundation to the military alliance within the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

But behind this there are new problems that must not be ignored for reasons of pure constraint. The problems begin with the new currency system that s needed if the whole Western camp is not to dissolve into its individual components in the foreseeable future.

The final problem is the question of the American military presence in Europe, Some uf the sting can be taken out of the situation but it must be reckoned that the forces will be reduced within the course of the next few years to a level compatible with America's real interests.

Basically, America as a major power must shoulder all her burdens, both the financial and the moral ones arising from her own crisis of identity. It is senseless to accept America's neo-protectionism as this would be a poor deal in every respect for everyone involved.

The Federal Republic can only play a modest rola here — as reflected in the limited olms of its active Ostpolitik. The more certain he is that Germany's efforts fit into the general European framework. the more confidently the Choncellor will be able to fly to Key Blscaync.

Jürgen Tern (Deutsche Zetzung, 3 liscember 1971).

Peking's entry in UN causes turmoil in Asia

deciding to withdraw from Indo-China and extending posce feelers towards Mslaysian Prime Minister Tun Rszsk has Peking. The Americans have not exactly been carefully noted by Peking. It is won many friends in their 26 years of hoped in Kuale Lumpur that friendly elations with China could neutralise the Along with this unpopularity the Communist terrorists in Malaysia.

Americans have gained the reputation of Singapore, with its important trade unreliability among their former allies. Billions of dollars have been wasted and links with China, also voted for the entry of the People's Republic into the United there has been no progress worth men-Nations. Foreign Minister Rsjaratnam described China's admission to the UN as tloning in the economic growth of Asian countries. The United States used the greatest fundamental change in the weapons in the attempt to maintain its Asian political situation since 1945. interests in Asia and keep Chia in rein.

Since President Ne Win recently spent A new ege has now begun in Asle. The entry of the People'a Republic of China some time in Peking, Burma too has into the United Nations forces Asian become reconciled with China and renewcountries to change their policy, turn ed its former friendly relations. away from the United Stetes at friendly relations with China.

Indonesia broke off relations China a long time ago and abstained in the UN vote but she should soon norin Tokyo the government is being malise her relations with Peking. attecked by the political perties and economic circles for following in

Thailand, a country that has previously been carried in the wake of the United States and profited by it, is also trying to establish contacts with Peking.

The anti-Communist Philippines, pre-viously fully aligned to the United States, has also stepped in line with other Asian countries seeking to establish normai relations with China.

In Indo-China only the tiny kingdom of The Idea of neutralising South-East Laos has greeted China's entry. The Laotians hope that China will be able to

Complete State of the State

persuade North Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Laotlan territory.

South Vietnam and Cambodia both fear that the United States could on day leave them in the lurch ss it dld Taiwan, Both States are completely dependent on American aid.

The most dramatic change has occurred in South Korea. Seoul previously wanted nothing at all to do with Communist States. Semi-official Red Cross delegations from South and North Korea are negotleting with each other for the first time.

Both sides have stopped bombarding each other with words. President Pak has ended his anti-Communist campaign an South Korea plans to establish trading relations with all Communist countries including the People's Republic of Citina.

There is obviously great distrust of America in Seoul. South Korea is now taking the initiativa so that she is not caught batween two stools if the Americans should ever decide to with-

drew from Korea. The tiny British crown colony of Hongkong has welcomed the admission of the Peole's Republic of China into the United Nations, though it looks to the future with mixed feelings.

Christian Roll (Kieler Nachrichten, 1 December 1971)

Defense Minister Schmidt stresses Asia's importance

Will the Federal Republic emback upon a more active policy towards Asia and once and for all increase political involvement in an area of the world that is growing in importance every dny, Defence Minister Helmut Schmid

"Europe's political stability also de pends on Asia's most argent economic and social problems being solved," the Minister added.

Returning from unoffical visits to That land, Japan, Australia and New Zealand Schmidt said that his fourteen-day tour should be seen as proof of this country's concern for Asia.

At a press conference held at the end of his talks with representatives of the Japanese government Schmidt emphasis ed the problems arising from the shifts in bloc structure.

New groups such as Europe, Japan and shooting up with surprising rapidity to chailengo the supreme position of the United States and the Soylet Union German Democratic Republic should Minister Schmidt added that Japan and the Federal Republic were thus faced by o lorge number of similar problems,

Scentity problems in Asia and the Pacific area, the international current crisis and questions uf disarmsment there fore formed the basis of lals talks with Premier Sato, Foreign Minister Fukuda, Defence Minister Nishimura and Did President Funada.

The international curroncy crisis was discussed with particular concern still mut Schmidt's talks on the eve of the meeting of the Conned of Ten.

Schmidt stated that the solution of the issue was of overwhelming importance for foreign policy in both Tokyo and Bom. There was not much time for this, is added, obviously referring to the American can presidential elections which are coming closer and closer.

The two sides once again stressed that the crisis con only be solved on a multinational lovel. The Japanese government thus denied runnurs that Japanese taken the initiative in Rome.

Pinally, Defence Minister Schmidt a nounced that Prime Minister Sato had expressed the wish tu meet Chancellet Brandt in Japan.

This invitation should be of importance in view of the new generation of poli-ticians growing up in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. This group suppoils a revision and intensification of Japanese policy towards Asia.

Looking et things from an Asian point of view, it is hard to say whether West Germany's policy towards Asia reslly is at lively as Schmidt claims.

(Hendelsblatt, 30 Novamber 1971)

The German Tribune

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■ OSTPOLITIK

No. 505 - 16 December 1971

Bahr and Kohl seek simple, swift and favourable settlement

with the govarament on this point - the

most important factor is coming to an

agreement on border abuses. As far as

goods traffic is concerned tha difficulties

arising are not so much of a legalistic as

On this score too the general principle

of a technical nature.

ably as possible.

non-applicable.

building the right kind of vehicle.

Tlus not only requires a law to be

passed, it also involves finding money.

And if the process of seabing lorries, trains

and bargas is going to be too complicated,

and their bureaucracy will be lost again.

Thus we must devise procedures that

fulfil West German economic require-

ments and East German security precau-

What is much mora difficult is tha

problem of abusas when it concerns not

freight but human beings. In the text of

the agreement there is mention of ssarch-

cs, arrest end expulsion only being allow-

ed in cases "where there are sufficient

grounds for suspicion that there has been

an abuse of the transit routes for purposes

nter-German talks to fill in the outlines of tha Four-Power agreement on the future of Berlin are on the finishing straight. At the talks between State Secretaries Egon Bahr and Michael Kohl "transit traffic of civilians end freight tween tha western sactors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany" not all moblems have been solved down to that at detail, but at least the problems have now been brought out into the open and his known where to start looking for tha

Meantime the Bonn Opposition parties lave expressed what they understand by a satisfactory inter-Garman settlement. Their demands cantre round some of the the People's Republic of China were more tricky problems, but thay are not always reslistic.

> For instance their insistence that the wive enforced visas,

> As a matter of fact the ambassadorial agreement speaks of the "simplest, peediest and most favourable interational practice", presumably something slong the lines of the passage of traffic across the Rhine between Strasbourg in France and Kelil in West Germany.

> But the umbrelia agreement does not expressly mention the renunciation of bansit visas, nor did the Allies come out atongly in favour of this. On this point Egon Bahr has not been abla to achieve my further advances on what concessions the Allies gained.

On the other hand it seems likely that Gon Bahr has managed to arrange for hese visas to be issued on an eli-in syment basis. This had been another me of contentinn, since the wording of he agreement was considered ambiguous finicky legal eagles.

For the CDU/CSU - and to o large estent the Opposition is in agreement

without qualification correct".

and to have been reached at this tima.

he question of when and how the final

mion of the Berlin sattlement should be

and is something that the Four Powers of not have to debate among them-

Come what msy the Federal Republic

quires e settlement of the Berlin Ques-

on before it sets about ratifying the

While in Moscow Walter Scheel con-

old Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexel

osygla and Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko - Scheal will shortly be telling

he Csbinat of the results of his talks in

With regard to the forthcoming Nato

Inference, Scheel stressed the Nato ellies

build have to hold talks to discuss

thether it was already possible to speak

this, he said, was a matter for all

dosest allied to the Federal Republic.

The central topic discussed in Moscow

the Soviet government's "counter-

Moscow stuck out for a temporal

between ratification of the Moscow

Warssw Treaties by the Bundestag

of a successful Berlin settlement.

ared with Communist Party Secretary

malies with the East Bloc States.

Ronn Foraign Minister Walter Scheal Scheel sticks out for Dretunied on 30 November from his bre-day official visit to the Soviat Union. Berlin settlement On strival Scheel expressed his conviction that the binding link crested by this before ratification wintry between a Berlin settlament and

Mification of the East Bloc treaties was and tha conclusion of the Barlin settle-Otherwise it would not have been ssible for a Barlin settlement of any

tion procedura was begun tha Berlin settlement should be made "complate in content and no longar open to amend-

counterpart helpful. But he did not give to be put into operation.

Tha communiqué on the talks, issued

The most importent parts of the communiqué state that both sides ara keen to improve further their relationship and that it is dasirable for the West German-Soviat treaty to be ratified es soon as possible.

Stress is laid on the significance of the Four-Power agreement on Berlin at which both sides "expressed the hope that the negotiations et present being hald in connection with this agreement will soon be successful."

The intention to bring the Federal Republic and German Democratic Re- for talks with the Soviet leaders, also Europa and hanca into the United Na- solution to be found. tions is underlined.

not directly concerned with the passage through tto West Berlin) . . . and running contrary tu the general regulations with regard to public order."

The initial line taken by the GDR was that the question of public order, mentioned only once in the agreement, should apply to all sections of the negotiations. The GDR negotiators understood this to apply to all East German

As far as transit traffic was concerned this would have meant that not only criminals, but also people who had broken East German laws would be guilty of "abuse". According to this formula-tion refugees from the GDR would have been arrested or sent back.

of the umbralla agreement applies, namely that the whole procedure should be Bonn found this unacceptable and the carried out as simply, swiftly and favour-Opposition was quite right in insisting that the matter of abuse should not apply This can ba achieved by the sealing of to actions during transit. tha means of transport. Then the only

The case of criminals, judged as such by checks necessary will be to see if the seals both sides, travelling between West Berlin sre intact and the accompanying papers are and West Germany is a completely difin order. The border abuses clause will be ferent kettle of fish. Can the GDR be expected to allow free transit to criminals? Legal minds could insist that the Thus in the interest of speedy transit it GDR is forced to allow this according to is essential that as many vehicles as possible should be sealed. The technical the wording of the Berlin agreement, sinca their crimes and misdemannours problem is that there are so many lorries would have nothing to do directly with and such that cannot so easily be sesled. So in many cases it will be a question of the matter of tronsit.

Practical politicians consider it quite possible that the GDR will simply send back the criminal elements. What must be avoided is expulsions of a political nature, otherwise this would be used as a back door for further selectivity based on costly and time-consuming then all the advantages gained by no longer having to fiddle around with GDR border officials political considerations.

Difficulties also surround the accurate definition of apolitical transit procedures and their consequences. What will happen to a motorist who does not stick to the Istter of the lughway code? What shout a driver who plans to set out on the transit roads in an incbriated condition? On points auch as this it will not be easy to reach a settlement to keep both sides

Bahr end Kohl hava a lot of ground to covar still, but a successful conclusion seems to be in sight. Rolf Zundel

(Ole Zell, 3 December 1971)

pean security conferance".

Walter Scheel put forward the sugges-ted compromise that before the ratifica-

Foreign Minister Gromyko called the Moscow meeting with his Weat German any clus as to how he would expect the time link" imposed by the Soviet Union

of the "time link".

Furtharmoro tha communiqué stetes that the present situation in Europe is "favourable ground for calling a Euro-

It was stated that all concerned should "begin the multilateral preparations for this conference as speedily as possibla". On the question of the possible reduc-

tion of troop strength it was stated that both sides were agreed that such an agreement could be of mutual advantage, could make a dacided contribution to the securing of paace in Europe and thereby could lead to lasting relaxation of ten-

"Less satisfaction" was exprassed, according to German sources in Moscow, on the matter of the repatriation of German familias and Soviet citizens with German nationality living in the Soviet Union.

According to Moscow sources Herr Schael urged his Soviet colleagues to aolve n once and for all. He under lined to Gromyko the significance of this question for home affairs and handed him a list with 250 sample cases of hardship in which the Soviet authorities had so far refused exit parmita.

Gromyko simply promised to look into the matter. This is no more than Pramier Kosygin promised Willy Brandt last August in Moscow.

According to the West German mission in Moscow Kosygin has not yet come up with the promised far-reaching answer. And Egon Bahr, on his visit to Oreanda public into the train of detente moves in broached this matter and called for e

(Münchner Merkut, 1 December 1971)

Berlin agreement need not be hindered

Handelsblatt Industriekurier

When the part of the Berlin agree-ment worked out jointly by Bonn, the Berlin senate and East Berlin is available it will be up to the Four Powers to decide where to go from there.

At any rate the Bonn government will have a role to play in this decision as adviser. This is a point people should bear In mind before they accuse the Soviet Union of trying to impose special coudi-

The four wartime allies will have to check whether tha results of the inter-German negotiations tally with the conditions laid down in the Four-Power umbrella agreement in which many basic

details ware fully taken cere of.

Then they will move on to the signing of the definitive protocol of the Berlin agreement, which is already on hand.

The feet that the Soviet Union is once again insisting on a temporal link between the implementation of the Berlin Agreement and the ratification of the West German-Soviet treaty may be a hindrance and have the eppearance of making an inroad into the parliamentary machinery of the Federal Republic. But it is under standable.

Russia wants to be doubly secure. Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has countered this request with the suggestion that ot the outset the Four Powers should simply declare that the Berlin agreement has been fulfilled and enn no longer ba

The agreement would then become valid after tha retification of the West German-Soviet Treaty of Moscow. This is a path that can surely be taken by all

(Handelsbiail, I Occember 1971)

Who goes first, is the Kremlin problem

Doitics business dealings are not so vastly different from any other form of business — everyone wants to have the goods in his hands before he forks out. Thus the Soviet Union considers it better that the Federal Republic should ratify the Moscow Treaty before Moscow finally gives its seal of approval to the talks on

Bonn would rather have it the other way round - Berlin firat, Moscow Treaty second. As for Nato, the satisfactory wrapping up of the Berlin problem is a prerequisite for preparations for a Euro-

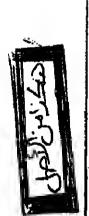
pean security confarence to begin.
Obviously it is important who delivers the goods first. Mistrust ia still rife. The speed at which East-West reletions now in the future.

The definitive confirmation of the Berlin settlement by all powers would make it simpler for the Federal government to push through the debates on the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties in the Bundestag.

Differences of opinion about how the whola machinery of the treety ahould be built up are nevertheless not worth getting excessively excited about.

Experience has taught us that in the end everything will come off at more or less the same time. Soon afterwards it will be difficult to remember that there ever was any bother about it. .

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 November 1971)



New leaders come to the fore in East Berlin

There has been a reshuffle of the East State Conneil has sunk since Ulbricht's A German leadership since last May when Walter Ulbricht was more or less forced to resign the First Secretaryship.

Two men now stand in the spotlight -Ulbrieht'a successor as First Secretary, 59-year-old Erich Honecker, and Willi Stoph's First Deputy on the Ministerial Council, 56-year-old Horst Sindermann,

Stoph himself, though belonging to the same generation, has receded into the background in recent months, weakened by e persistent kidney disorder.

A meeting of the People's Chamber on 26 November showed the insignificance into which the post of Chairman of the

Sick Ulbricht made to return to office

Most countries in the world recognise a person's right to die but even this right is non-existent in the German Democratic Republic.

People attending the recent session of the People's Chamber or following it on television could not avoid feeling that Ulbocht was being forced for political reasons to continue as Chairman of the State Council, a post in which he will in future have neither the physical or politi-cal opportunity of influencing decisiona. Ulbricht is a sick man and the only

question is whether he was already so ill when replaced by Honceker for political reasons or whether he because so ill because he no longer had any power,

The fact that he no longer exercises power was finally indicated by Otto Gotsche's forced resignation.

Gotsche, the Secretary of the State Council and Ulbricht's closest personal colleague, is the German version of Proskrybitchev, Stalin's closest colleague Whereas Proskrybltchev disappeared without trace, Gotsche wos allowed to resign end devote himself to woting. He owes that to Krushchev and the de-Stalinisation process.

it makes no difference politically, of course. Ulbricht hes been publicly declared powerless. He is now under supervision and not only medical aupervision.

But why did Ulbricht heve to earry out this last duty to the perty? The enswer is simple. Soviet foreign policy has now embarked upon a course that is as dangerous to the East Germen Socialist Unity Perty (SED) as it is for the government in Bonn.

The Sovlet Union believes that it is necessary to demonstrate the unanimity of the past and present leadership of the SED. This is all the more because the prime eim is to conceal the fact that the GDR and the SED atill only fulfil the functions of Soviet foreign policy.

Honeeker, Ulbricht'e successor as porty head, has also been elected a member of the State Council. He has therefore outlined his expectations of the future even though he is only a simple member of this body and, according to protocol, less powerful than Stoph who was appointed deputy to the Chaiman of the State Council

Honecker would like to meet Willy Brandt one day as an equel just as Brezhnev, who is not a member of the Soviet government, spoke es en equal with Pompidou in Paris.

As the intention is so plein the only started to meke news egain after suestion is what conditions Willy Brandt Brezhnev's last visit to East Berlin, question ie what conditions Willy Brandt will make in the interest of Berlin and the Federal Republic.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 27 November 1971)

re-election even though East German law reserves full powers to the holder.

The re-elected Ulbneht, bound by the constitution to propose the man to fill the post of Chairman of the Ministegal Council, sat as a lonely man on the benches reserved for the State Council after the exertions of his twenty-minute

Erich Honceker, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), strode to the speaker's rostrum and, though not authurised by the constitution to put forward the candidate nor acting as the SED's Parliamentary Cheirman, proposed to the applause of the House that Willi Stoph should once again be entrusted with the formation of the government.

This scene did not last two minutes but it showed who really is in power in the German Democratic Republic. Was this the first indication that Honecker himself wants to be Chairman of the State

The post is no more than a facade under the ailing Ulbrieht as was revealed by the election of the 77-year-old former Social Democrat Friedrich Ebert, a member of the SED politburo, as First Deputy to the Chairman of the State Council.

Ebert, no longer cherishing any ambitions concerning political power but the father figure required for the post by the SED, will have the duty of fulfilling the representative obligations of the Chairman of the State Council in Ulbricht's

To complete the coordination of the new State Council with the new SED leadership, Honecker has had himself voted on to the State Council along with sixty-year-old Paul Werner, head of the Central Committee Security Department and one of Honecker's closest colleagues.

Some observers had elready written off the veteran revolutionary Walter Ul-

brieht. He had left the psrty chairmenship

Chamber surprisingly elected the naw party chairman, Erich Honecker, Chair-

place of Ulbricht.

Council

outside Berlin.

n May and a month later the People's

In view of his heelth at the age of 78,

A picture teken of him last June when

his political heira came to congratulete

him on his birthdey was published to

show the population that it could expect

The agitprop functionaries allowed

scarcely one line about Ulbricht to pass

them. Only occesionally would readers

leem that the Cheirmen of the Stete

Council had sent someone his congretula-

tions or expressed his aympathy. He only

The opposition that Ulbricht met in the

politburo for the first time mey heve

nothing more of this sick, old man.

many people thought it only e metter of

Verner, like Honecker an Ulbricht protegé and for years e rival of Ilouecker's within the party, is today the second most important man in the SED leadership after Honecker.

Like Honecker, ha prafers to appear straightforward and objective. Like Honecker, his relations with the intelligentsia are governed by a subconscious inferiorty complex.

Both are experts in manipulating the governing apparatus, both are absolutely oyal to the Sovict Union. "The test of oyalty to Marxisin-Leninism is our relationship to the USSR," Werner once

Though Willi Stoph has once agaio taken over the chalmanship of the Ministerial Council, it has baen said maliciously for some time now that he is a man with a future behind him.

But even the ailing Stoph is indispensable to the SED. Long before the new style on objectivity began to make its breakthrough in the post-Ulbricht era. Stoph was the one member of the SED leadership to take an objective, realistic view of the GDR's position, particularly its economic position. Pragmatist Stopli has little time for Ulbricht's theory of the Socialist People's Community.

Since the May 1971 reshuffle in the SED leadership Stoph has had another First Deputy alongside economics special-Alfred Neumann.

The new man is Horst Sindeonaun, the First Secretary of the SED in the Italle district which he has built up into a model Socialist district.

Sindermann is the second must important political ligure in the governing apparatus next to Stoph and is thought of ua his possible successor. l'opular liko few other SED functionaries, he embodied a new style of leadership even when n branch secretary.

The Hunecker-Verner leadership tem in the party apparatus and the Sloph. Sindermann team in the government have a lut in comoion. Within the space of a few months they have developed s new style of leadership that indirectly contains the most violent criticism of U. hright that has ever become known.

All four of them are sober and object tive. They seek to establish contact with the population and no longer conceal difficulties where these are evident,

flicy seem to have realised that the success of their policies largely depends on ending or at least improving the constant supply difficulties and on departing once and for all from costly

economic offorts of the Ulbricht eratobe To give one's vote to the CDU/CSU, self-sufficient vis-à-vis the Federal Re-

the decline of the influence of technocrats in the party and governing apparatus. Günter Mittag, the man recount — by artists, professors, woters, sponsible for economic policy in the SED jurnalists and all thuse celebrities that politburo and the subject of much edito | 22 "Society". ism in recent months, was not re-elected Courting the sympathy essential tu this to the State Council.

decided to use the GDR's Western currency reserves for the import of consumer articles as well as investment goods and end the eastly build-up of a consumer goods production that would be independent of the West.

These decisions more than anything else reflect the change of the political situation that is gradually beginning to assert itself in inter-Geonan relation thanks to the Ostpolitik conducted by the Brundt-Scheel government.

The new leaders in East Berlin # langer fear being exposed to economic embargo measures on the part of the Federal Republic and helieve the time his now come to sluke off the effects of the Annumarle Dohen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1971)

Written off Ulbricht makes a comeback

man of the National Defence Council in GDR's public opinion polisters found that Ulboeht is today more popular than ever before among East Germans.

There is a simple reason for this. Honecker's course is falt by the populatime before he would willingly or unwillingly give up his tlurd major appoint-ment, that of Chairman of the Stete tion to be hard, harder et any rate then people today remember the many years or an ective Ulbricht.

The most eppropriete ond most merciful moment for this seemed to be the Ulbricht is the greet creator of the Stete and its wise father. The propagande re-election of the Chelrman of the State of the earlier period also did everything it Council prescribed by the constitution could to present Ulbricht's human and after the elections to the People's Cham-

Peternal image, Whether he wented to or not, SED boss Ulbricht was alreedy seen es e pcn-Honecker had to propose that the grand sioner comfortably sitting out the last old men should once again be entrusted years of his life on the verande of his with the chairmanship of the State datcha in the exclusive Wandiltz, just

Ulbricht stood at the speaker's rostrum, though not as the active fighter he once was. He was still feeling the effects of his illness, he looked tired and read from notes in e week voice.

His final departure from the political stege has been postponed for the time being but nobody knows for how long. But the entire party executive and senior deputies know that the spoils have elready been divided.

Deputies in the People's Chamber epplauded for minutes on end after Ulbricht had been re-elected and the President of the People's Chamber, Götting, wished him "much creetive power and long yeers been overcome from another sector. The of good health".

All this might have been a genuint expression of sympathy hut it does not after the fact that East Berlin has long and mede provisions in the event of Ulbricht being unable to continue in office for reasons of death or sickness. It is rumoured to official circles in East

Berlio that Prime Minister Willi Stoph would become Chairman of the State Council in this case and continue to exercise some of the duties of his present Horst Sindemienn, up to now the Prime Minister's First Deputy, is expected

to succeed him to the post of Chairman of the Ministerial Couocid. But the balance of power would be changed if there were to be a new

governing. troika-coosisting-of-Stoph # the State Council, Sindermann in the Ministerial Council and Honecker in the Netlonal Defence Council. The shift would not be due to the

cil being the same man as the party head but to the fact thet Sindermann and Honecker have closs personal ties going back to their time in the leadership of the FDJ, the East German youth organisa-

Stoph would run the danger of iso-letion in a situation of this type. Tele vision viewers seeing his tired, unmoving fece and observers noticing how wiimpressed he was by the deputies who were congratulating him were unable to rid themselves of the idea that he was counting up his friends at that moment. There cannot have been many.

H. U. Kersten (Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 November 1971) **■ POLITICS**

No. 505 - 16 December 1971

CSU attempts to change its image



The last election campaign seemed to show that the intellectual world in is country was completely committed withe Social Democrutic Party. Writers, tratre people and even television commes drummed up support for Willy landt's party if, that is, they did not hick it too right-wing for them.

specially the CSU, was tantamount to mining one's reputation. But this is nuw A symptomatic feature of this policy's to change. The CSU is tired of being

and recently achieved its first success. The departure from Mittag's policy he CSU press office announced that hegan a few months ago when it was spresentatives of the party, with one uf he deputy leaders and the secretary-gented at their head, had met members of Evaria's musical world to discuss the orient situation.

Three days after these harmunious talks tout subsidising orchestras in Bavaria ad promoting contemporary produc-bins Franz Josef Strauss himself came on

The CSU had invited more than one budged celebrities ranging from film-star lichi Glas to C.F. von Weizsäcker tu stablish contacts with them and hear zir ideas un the party's political ac-

Cultural activities of this type led tu a eating with the Writers Association this hae. Talks with creative and pruductive dists are to follow.

The background is the same in every ue. One of the prime reasuns is the myance felt at being su outstripped in is field in recent years hy political monents with their "voter initiatives". But there is doubtlessly mure to it than at. A certain degree uf unrest is slowly kinning to creep into party runks after y years of self-satisfaction in which CSU joyfully observed increased sport and rejoiced that there were next anong its

the party is no longer as tluck-skinned suits constant intellectual scorn as it Mends, Many of the more fastidious imbers are hurt by the fact that their my with its right-wing views is being y ignored in theoretical discussions

the CSU's broadly based campaign to blish cootnets with all sectors of tiety is without doubt one of the sits of this unrest. Talks with trade

Sixty per cent want unity

ccording to an Allensbach survey most people in West Germany would e to see the Germanics reunited. Sixty cent would like to live in an livided State with the people of the man Democratic Republic.

Hamburg, Bremen and the Sear by January 1972. Subordinate groups were hirly per cent said that this was no being set up everywhere at local district ger really worth striving for. Ten per level, he said, end membership now totalled 3,500. ands. The survey was ordered by the onn govarnment. of the North Rhine-Westphalia branch of

" (Die Welt, 26 November 1971)

unions were started to counter accusations that the party was a party represent-

Similarly, contacts were sought with the intellectual world. Suspicions that the CSU has nothing in common with poets and other thinkers should now be refuted on an official level ond during informal

it was plain from the very outset that these moves would not remain unanswered. Independent writers and artists have no parliamentary lobby and cannot afford to ignore the offer by a large political party to discuss their problems with them

Political differences - Dieter Lattmann, the head of the Writers Association, is a committed Social Democrat should play no part here. The fact that Strauss' social moves are meeting with a great response is even less of a surprise.

Anyune knowing actors, artists and even writers will have never considered them all to be intellectuals, not to mentium left-wing intellectuals. If they are not altogether apolitical, they tend to adopt a conservative view or at least listen understandingly to their managers when they explain how important it is to show themselves with the politicians in power, whatever their party.

It is therefore relevant to ask whether the CSU already cunsiders as successful the casy establishment of these contacts with their doubtlessly beneficial effects for the party's image and future election cumpaigns or whether it sees the contacts as the actual start to a lung overdue 'intellectual rearmament''.

There are sume indications of realefforts being made here. The talks with

DIEWELT

entsche Union (DU) recently held its first "Deutschlandkongress" since the party was established last June, no

more than six months ago.

Three hundred and fifty party mem-

bers, most of them from the immediate

vicinity, crowded into the plain banquet-

ing hall of the Mülleim Stadthalle for the

ed the opening address frum the stage

that had been specially decorated in

black, red and gold, the colours of the

on the verge of extinction? Deputy leader Rudolf Wollner from Wiesbaden

up so far in North Rhine-Westphabe,

Lower Saxony end Bavaria, he sisted.

adding that branches in Hesse and Rhioe-land Palatinate would be set up on the

weekend immediately following the con-

Groups should have been formed in

Kurt Meyer, e member of the executive

Baden-Württemberg, Schleswig-Holstein,

But is the new party flourishing or is it

Journalist William S. Schlamm deliver-

day-long congress.

the artists and writers would have scarce been possible without the help of a number of students who had been engaged for the leadership by Max Streibl and brought a breath of fresh air into the party organisation - and not only in their theoretical justification for these negotia-

The Bayarian Junge Union - the party's youth organisation - is carrying on a discussion of the basic Christian Socialist principles. A week-long seminar is being held on the subject in early January. The party's own Hanns Seidel Foundation is also trying more and more to improve the standard of its work.

People holding responsible posts in the party will realise that meetings with writers and artists or even party chat with footballer Gerd Müller, Bayern Munich's famous striker, will not change the CSU's intellectual image. The only question is whether they really want this basic and long-overdue change.

Grass-roots discussions

The CSU will only be able to discard ita anti-intellectual image when it necepts discussion of basic principles at grassroots level over and above the debate about local government refonn in Bay-

It will only be able to iliseard its image when it manages to attract more than a few outsiders who are prepared to reexamine views that the party fondly adheres to and when critics both within and outside of the party are not suspected of being a pernicious infinence from the very outset.

The whole atmosphere within the party must be radically altered. If the prasent activities turn uut to be no more than a way of averting this necessary change, it wunld have been better if they had never been started. Herbert Riehl-Heyse

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 30 November 1971)

The main energies of Deutsche Union

are therefure directed against the govern-

ing coalition of Social and Free Demo-

erats in Bonn. The Federal states are no

Members are united in their fight

against the treaties with Russia and

Poland and in their criticism of the FDP.

the party many of them once balonged to.

Christian Democrats as their major ally

when the DU was fuunded but acepticism

has now spread because, Dietoch Bahner,

the head of the Bavarian hranch, claims,

forces of a reformist system-deatroying

notura can also be found within the CDU,

But as members fear that the CDU/CSU

will not be herd enough in questions of

Ostpolitik and social services pobcy Deut-

(Die Weil, 29 November 1971)

conservative corrective.

Most of the porty looked on the

more than subordinate fields of battle.

DU members express doubts

about CDU

vesterday's mcn."

West German Communists hold first party conference

The first party congress held by West German Communists since the DKI' was founded in the spring of 1969 took place in an attoosphere of self-praise with a little self-eritieison and bursts of rhythmic applause at every appropriate opportunity.

A symbolic embrace between leader Kurt Bachmann and Max Reimann, the head of the KPD before it was banned, showed the six hundred and more delegates in Düsseldorf's Congress Hall, resplendent with red flags and dominated by a giant photograph of a worker, that the DKP has now received the blessing of the old party.

But it was when Reimann was elected honorary president of the DKP that tha unanimity of the congress was broken. Jörg Goldberg, a young white-collar worker from Cologue, was the only delegate to yote against the former DKP leader, the explained that he had nothing against Reimann personally but objected to the DKP having an honorary president.

The party congress, intended to demonstrate the unanimity of the 33,410 DKP members, did not spend any time discussing the 44-point programme for the party's future strategy.

These had been discussed previously by factory and local groups according to the Communist principle of democratic centralism (now called inner-party democracy) and the finishing touches had been provided by party headquarters in

In what passed as a discussion at the party cungress the DKP cell within the Ford works in Cologne explained how workers could be won over to the party. Puint one of their programme was full pay for the Monday before Lent, a public holiday in that area.

Whenever speakers met with little response from grass-roots level, the DKP exacutives would read out greetings telegrams from North Vietnam or the metalworkers strike front and be sure of thunderous applause.

Guests from allied parties were also invited to the speaker's rostrum out of the party, outlined the basic strategic aim: The main thing is to obtain in 1973 the percentage of the votes necessary to make Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel turn in order to inspire some enthusiasm.

Arvad Pelshe, a polithuro member from Moscow, was greeted with persistent chants of Druzhbu as he handed over a

bust of Lenin. Deputy leader Herberi Mies lifted the bronzo head as if it were a football trophy and his eyes became damp as the delegates, ronging from young girls in minia to veteran Communists with greying temples, raised their fists and broke

into the Internationale. There was a repeat of this ritual wheo Albert Norden, the citief propagandist of the East Germon Socielist Unity Party, presented the DKP with o piush tepestry bearing a portrait of the former Communiet leader Ernst Thälmano.

DKP bosses ond guests like Pelshe and Norden disappeared to their carefully isoloted rooms after their exertions. Crates of champagne were dragged into the rooms of the upper classes while the run-of-line-mul party member queued for Local branches of the DU have been set sche Union will remain ot its side as a his beer or coffee.

(Süddeulsche Zellung, 27 November 1971)

SPD/FDP drop two points

L points in the popularity cherts from September to October this yeer. While 52 per ceot of the population considered the tober, according to a survey conducted

The Bonn government dropped two by the Emnid Institute of Blelefeld. lo the same month the SPD dropped three points from 38 to 35 per cent, the CDU/CSU chalked up 36 per ceot as in SPD/FDP coalition "very good" or "good" in September, only fifty per cent gave those favourable judgments to Oc-

(Die Welt, 26 November 1971)



Intricacies of holography explained to photographers

Cologne once agein pressed fowerd its claim to be a photographic centre of international importance when Nobel Prizewinner Dennis Gabor, a Hungarian now living in London, explained the

His short telk wes given at a reception given by the Photographical Association to celebrate its twentieth anniversary and present physicist Gabor and stage designer Josef Svoboda with the cultural prizes awarded annually by the Associa-

The Association considers itself to be a type of photographic academy dealing with subjects ronging from physical end technical research and scientific application to documentation, informatiun, pictorial ionnialism and artistic and journal-

It is elso proud of the fact that the winner of this year's awerd wes leter found worthy of the Nobel Prize. Gerhard Schröder, the head of the Association described the coincidence as something that would not occur again for et least a century.

But what is holography actually? The people attending the reception in Cologne were given the opportunity of studying a practical example among the photo-graphic exhibitions in the city's Gürze-nich.

An apparatus had been set up in the hall to project o portrait of the prizervinner on to a screen by means of a laser beam and special lens system.

Though beamed on to a two-diagensional surface, the picture oppeared threedimensional. It looked as if it was hovering freely in the space behind the screen. Perspective was so sharp it could

A hologram is therefore a pictoral representation grasping the whole of the object. Dennis Gobor chose the Greck word holos - whole - for his discovery.

The natural perspective is retained on the scracen es the hologram divides the the aid of his instrumenta.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

pietoral information into three dimensions with the help of the laser beam.

flowever much anyone looking at the picture changes his position, observing it from below or from the side, the realistic effect is retained.

This faithful reproduction of spatial characteristics, thought at first to be no more than e photographic gimmick, opens up new and previously unknown paths for the future.

The new process can be used when examining materiels, analysing stress, and producing transistors and circuits. It will also be of future bonefit for the threedimensional film and television.

Physicist Dennia Gabor sounded optimistic in Cologne when he spoke of the possibilities offered by holography in the field of creative art.

Gabor said that it was particularly remarkable that he had received the Association's oword along with stago designer Josef Svobodo who had extended the stago's opportunities of expression by means of modern multivision and background projection with the ald of photography,
Gabor believes that his own technical

and physical invention could act as a

medium oponing up new areas to art.

He chatted of the procedure leading up to his invention with a type of pleosant understatement that made out his findings to be no more than the chance result of coincidences, accidents and strokes of luck.

He did not invent holography while shaving one morning, as he sald, but during work with an electron microscope. He was unable to forgive himself for not developing this interescope that other researchers had constructed partly with



Stage design by Josef Svobode for a Frenkfurt theatre

Gabor published the bosic principle of holography as early as 1948 at a time whon he had only inadequate sources of light aveilable to him. The ideal acurce was found in 1960 when the constant laser beem was invented, opening up aurprising now fields of application in research, industry and, Gabor believes,

The Photographical Association was established in Cologne in 1951, Gerhard Schröder has been its president since 1954 ond the Association has owarded its cultural prizes since 1959.

The awards ero greatly respected throughout the world as they are not prizes for photographers or rewards for ontstanding photogrephic work. Scientific and technical work has its place alongside creative photography.

The Associotion's practical activities have continually increased in range and importance in the twenty years of its existence. Work can be divided into four

The picture section consists of practical photographers who deal malnly with teclinical and artistic problems, arranging meetings and international discussions. One of the most recent was a congress

debete the future of photography.

The research section consists of scient ists who report on the results of their sonal singing experience behind her, but research, maintain international links and it is only in the past three years that she oward the annual Robert Luther Prize to be reached the position that others have young scientists for work in the field of shleved earlier with "force-feeding". photography.

archives for the history of photographyin Munich's Studtmuseum.

The medicul section deals with the opportunities offered by photography in treatment and diagnostic work.

The Dr Erich Salomon Prize was awarded this year for the first time. Salomor was one of the outstanding press photographers of the twenties and thirties who picture documentation in Berlin at some are not just ompty theorising. other centres of European politics. Pres | It is precisely because she does not tion and information becouse of she man's work.

This satisfying the highest artistic demon's work.

Phtographer Robert Lebeck received the award on behalf of the Stern photo and "Involved" musicians tried to gruphic team.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeilung für Deutschipnd, 16 November 1971)

thing this to anything olse."

this sentiment is not obvious from the

Friedrich Gross' Monstrum humanum. Both Ilthographs from the series displays at the exhibition Graphik im Haus Don-

produced by Klaus Moritz remind visitars to the exhibition that modern applied art, especially poster art, is unthinkeble with

bought for ten Marks. The prints exhibited are also for sale at prices ranging from forty to nine hundred Marks.

ENTERTAINMENT

No. 505 - 16 December 1971

Folksinger Judy Collins wows Frankfurt

and includes folk musicians from

Rumania, Britain and Sweden. This

framework was no framework as such and

yet It went far further towerds providing

e balanced programmo than many concert

Gheorghe Zamfir, the Rumanien pipes-

of Pan ployer opened the show with his

group (cymbals, clarinet, fiddle and bass).

HIs own instrument consists of twenty

wooden tubes and produces the kind of

sound that unfortunately many groups

with a mission to put across folk culture

The andience was keen to show its

appreciation and the applause showed that in its opinion the Swedish fiddlers

Biorn Staabi and Pers Hans were far from

outdone by the Rumanian pipe player.

even though this music must have been

quite unknown to the public in Frenk-

In the Anglo-American world the folk-song os o fashionable thing now has such

a finn place that it is not surprising that a popular due like Simon and Carfunkel have numerous imitators.

There was the Anglo-Scottish group

with the traditional namo "Magna Carta"

(which has been in existence eightcon

months, and not just seven as the

It may be fair to say that the singing of

towards the decadent and derivative, but

stone's hrilliant mostery of the most

diverse stringed Instruments (guitar, sitar

Johnstone was good enough for Johnny

Dankworth end the Royal Philharmonic

Orchestra, London, to record with him, at

any rate. The charm and appeal of his

pleying helped make this concert one of the highlights of the present Frankfurt

Six months

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Wolfgang Sandner

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Deuteche Merke U.S. Dotlers Pounde Sterting

(Frankfurjer Allgemeine Zeltung.

für Deutschland, 25 November 1971)

announcer told us).

and mandoline).

Ilds song was produced by its own mergy making it possible to create it by a trio consisting of piano, bass end ithout the normal procedures of compoilon. Judy Collins does not do e great Judy Collins around in his day! al of composing, and when she composes she does so to a certain extent The second clue to Judy Collins and

folksong concerns the musical lan- hes been organised by Hesse Broadcasting guage itself. Plain and simple melodies sithout any great adornment, naive end mentionally uncomplicated are typical of the songs Judy Collins sings with a held in Oberkochen in July 1971 to degree of musical sense that seems selfeident with her immeculately pure voice. Judy, 32, has twelve years of profes-

Her past life is not likely to arouse any The historical section is trying to push sellings of envy — policy elitis at forward plans for setting up central twelve, tubercutosis at the age of 23 and a bled marriage are just the most evident points in a life that all in all can scarcely k described as trouble-free.

She does not need to put on an act then she describes herself as A Maid of Constant Sorrow and says that she has koked ot life from Both Sides Now or sigs of bitter experiences in love.

And the outsnoken pacifism and polielped found a new style of lustoke will involvement that crop up in half her

photography has now become an estational into a great campaign and does ished purt of contemporary document in hammer out fomenting revolution, but generations of so-called protest singwhice in vain.

> She has numaged to combine und moneile on oesthetleally pleasing sound ith a deep feeling for humanity. Judy follins is the Florence Nighthngole of the wo American folksong.

> Her "Vietnom Love Song", the highpat of her repertoire on her present, on guest appearance in West Germeny Frankfurt's Jahrhunderthalle, is a shotbing condemnation of man's inhuman-to man precisely because no threat is ctred, no polemies are thundered out, built is pinned on enyone and no one

for this sphere of her musical offering that she said years ago by wey of impretation of the song "The Dove" applies: "Wer is a mistake. This is tething Man must say without qualifition. It is not possible to sat degrees by

First time lucky

Peler Härtling's first play Gilles has camt him the Gerhart Hauptmann worth 8,000, awarded by the Froie ksbilhne io West Berlin.

This play, which the author calls "a ume piece" concerns the Fronch nolution of 1789 as seen by an eighty Mi-old actor. A number of theatres heve Messed their willingness to premiere the which appeared last your in Goverts tlag (which has now been swallowed up the Fischer publishing house).

(Stulfgerier Zeilung, 24 November 1971)

It's a miracle how a song can find its words for all her songs and yet her love songs and Judy Collins about the song "Winter Sky", thus giving us two clues to sentimentality.

She sings with a simple, natural close. soprano voice, and is respectably beeked drums. Schubert would have liked to have The success of her first appearance in West Germany is partly due to the atmosphero created by the "Folklore bytemotional" festival as a whole. This

A scene from Jeen Anoutth's N'éveillez pas madame produced in Hemburg

Great cast in a disappointing Anouilh play in Hamburg

E lisabeth Flickenschildt, Will Quadfileg and Hennann Schomberg brought a touch of the Grundgens era back to the Deutsches Scheuspielhaus in Hamburg.
The Hamburg oudience gave them a
raphurous round of applause at the start
and many were moved to see again the
old guerd from the good old days of the

Anonilli's N'éveillez pas madono (entitled in German "Wecken Sie Madame nicht auf") was not such a resounding success as might have been expected.

Chris Simpson and Glen Stuart tends this would not be true of Davey John-

> He possesses the perverse charm of a Henry Higgins, Most women find him quijo adoreble. But Julien's passion is centred round the theatre. This causes tho breakup of his two merriages ond lus femily life with his two children.

He has Julien and his wives rehearse

Nevertheless this premiere of Jean

Once again Anouilh takes one of his old themes, theatre within the theatre. The centrol choracter is Julien, a theatrical director in Paris. The scene all the way through is his stoge - and the wings where reliearsals take place, which do

Julien is a highly-strung, nervous theatre fanotic, a tyrani, old divorcee ond

The plot is evolved by means of flashbacks, insertion and superimpositions. Anouilh is e master craftsman in three plays on the stage, a Russian love-story, a village pastoral idyll and William Shakespeare's Hamlet.

This gives the actors the opportunity to slip into several new roles. The interest grows from the conflict between reality and stage role.

For two acts this "Change-partners" game is a pièce rove, but in the last act it becomes a pièce noire. At the end Julien ls a broken man, sitting on Hamlet's seat. He is alone, a failure.

Anonith's characters ore left alone, They are successful, but success does not bring them happiness. The pessimism of life expressed in Anoullis's work is romantic and thus scarecely tangible, so that It fails to touch the oudiences of

What corresponded to the general feeling for life back in the fifties, Anough's great period, today seems like a claim that con never be met in a world that hos become more fragmented. It is not our fadure nor our experience of loneliness that Anouth is describing.

It is the east we have to thenk for the surprisingly good moments of this even-ing's drama. Elisabeth Flickenschild play-ed Julien's mother who stifles her fear of growing old with a veneer of gaiety and grondiose posturos.

Will Quadflieg as Julien was supreme in the way he portroyed coldness, irony and nervousness. An ector and octresa who really held the stage.

The two wives of Julien were well set-off against each other. Gertraud Jesserer pleyed the simple country girl with Marese Hörbiger as the port hussy.

But It was Hermonn Schomberg in the role of the prompter who was really who loves to trot out tales of his adventures with women in years gone by. He is a bit of a lonor and rather despises the world. He has cooked up it own

The prompter, Tonton, is not part of the action. He nostles up with the audience. And as for the audience, even the back row could have no compleints this time, es voice projection was oxcellent.

Willi Schmidt's mise-en-scene is equally polished and he was also responsible for costume design which was quite respect-Erika Brenken

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 November 1971)

STEEL ST

A Thomas Bayrle Lithograph

ithographers of the world, place I flowers on his tomb," Karl Fred Dahmen, a painter and professor at the Munich Academy of Creative Art, demanded of his colleagues on the blcentenary of the birth of Alois Senofelder, the inventor of lithography.

Thumbing through the programme of art exhibitions currently boing held in the Federal Republic, you will find that lithographers are only too pleased to honour the inventor of lithography. Ex-

Lithographers honour Master Senefelder

in Karlsruhe, Munich, Offenbach and

An exhibition in Frankfurt's Haus Dornbusch organised by Christian Goldberg also lays flowers on Senefolder's tomb. Twenty-eight artists ranging from Horst Antos to Mac Zimmermann are oxhibiting 55 of their works alongside a lithographed landscape produced by the

The painstakingly prepared catalogue revoals that the stone engraved by Senefelder with the landscape is now kept in Munich's Deutsches Museum because of Its rarity value as probably the only lithostono artistically feshioned by Senefolder. For the two hundredth anniversary of his birth e lithographic firm transferred the drawing on to a second lithestone and printed 220 copies.

Senefelder, born in Prague on 6 November 1771 could never even have dreamod of the respect that would be paid him when as an actor and playwright in Munich in 1799 he invented a method to reproduce his scripts and music quickly and cheaply.

This opened up to the painters and cartoonists of his time unexpected and varied opportunities of expression that

hibitions devoted to him can now be seen could not be gained from the usual graphic techniques of woodentting and

Senefelder's revolutionary invention at a time whon musoums were founded and the first public art exhibitions were held herelded the democratisation of art which has reached its peak today in the pop art motto of "art for all".

The exhibition in Haus Dornbusch prompts visitors to turn to the history and technique of this most modorn of tho classical graphic methoda,

Alongside splendid examples of original colour lithographies by Paul Wunderlich. Pfeiffor-Watenpuhl, Bargheer, Rudolf Hausner, Bernhard Jäger and Christian Kruck the most interesting items are the eight Senefeldor Anniversary prints including an amusing montege by Dahmon called Griss Gott, Meister Senefelder! and based on the Complete Text Book of Stone Printing published by Senofolder in

Explaining his print, Dahmen stated that Senefelder's homeland was green and sometimes very hairy and he tried to express this by the use of intensive green hues and a tuft of the black halra from a paint-brush.

Pop posters with art nouveau elements



out ilthography.

The dolly lion and dog's Rolls Royce

The dolly lion and dog's Rolls Royce inviting people to the exhibition can be

Christa Spatz (Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 November 1971) more interested in

the communications

ed to this subject has

just been opened.

Amongst the items

on show are signal

druins from Nigeria,

Mexican mussel and

snail trumpets, knot-

ted ropes of the lneas

and messenger rods from Australia. The

children were given

the special treat of

being allowed to play

the instruments them-

selves and they often

did this more success-

fully than adults.

EDUCATION

New ways to attract the young to take an interest in museums

hildren ean do it too," Paul Klee once said referring to painting, drawing and other creative activities. Children can see - and often more penetratingly and accurately than adults.

But this talent must be developed like any other talent. And what better place is there for this than a museum with all its

Considerations of this sort led to schemes where museums opened their doors to children. Experiments started almost simultaneously in many areas throughout the world.

During the coursa of a visit to the United States Dr Brigitte Menzel, the driving force behind the "Junior Muscheme of Dahlem's Ethnological Museum, discussed e number of ideas with the heads of some museum educational departments and studied the results of their work. The Junior Museum, opened last year, benefited from her findings.

Visits of school classes to museums have long been customary in Berlin as elsewhere. This work has been intensified since 1946 and new methods have been

The old-styla guided tours have now been replaced by a conversation or dialogue between art teachers and children. Berlin has gone one step further, copied in the free model-making classes The same care is still taken of the organised.

priceless exhibits but the way young Older children ara people are introduced to them has chang-

Children experience things in a different way from adults. Their approach is foreign peoples and more direct. If they are to grasp anything, an exhibition devotthey must grasp it in the physical sense they must be able to touch it.

That is why the new Ethnological Museum set up a Junior Museum where the large glass eases can be easily opened and closed. In the middle there is a large carpet where the children can sit while talking with the art teachers.

Every exhibit discussed can be picked up and closely examined. The carpet is also there to guarantee a soft landing for any items dropped. But the children are usually so esreful that little harm is dona.

The room also contains a library corner with literature suitable for young people interested in the museum. Next door there is a large painting and modelling room with movoble tables and chairs, wash basins, cupboards, materials, tools, a cloakroom and facilities for showing

To make the Junior Museum as attroctive as possible from the vary outset, the first exhibition dealt with Prairie Indians. Almost all cluidren are interested in Indians and they were now able to see head-dresses, pipes of peace, weapons, moccasins, jewellery and other items they only knew about before from books or films. Many of these exhibits could be

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world's top ten

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of the museum's exhibits. One of the current courses is "Colour Shadow Play". The technical construction of the figures used in a Javanese shadow theatre is examined and explained. All the illirteen to sixteen-yeur-olds taking part in the course then try to make similar figures of their own. By the time the course ends the children will have produced all the figures necessary for a Simmese fairy tale which will then be Frankfurter Allgemeine

aspects of the work. Getting to know the othor children, joining in the pleasure taken hy a group in its ereative netivity and conforming to the necossary organisatinn are all factors that count.

place during the ofternoon, giving chil-

dren of kindergarten age and older some

sort of initial contact with athnological

objects. They also give children the

opportunity of trying out for themselves

the techniques involved in the production

The mite-room to the Junior Museum contains a poster announcing "Children see, paint ond act pictures" obviously producoil by a child's hand. It is here that the children attending the art gallery courses can draw, paint or act whatever ideas they get when looking et a picture.

Art ellucationalist Dietrich Bieber

shows his lively class a different picture every tima. Sometimes he chooses the work and sometimes the children do. There is then a lively discussion about the

Observational talent

Bieber offers faw explanations but tries instead to lead the children to valid conclusions. That is not all that difficult as children often have an extremely pronounced observational talent.

Works by Frans Hais, Rubens, Jan Steen, Petrus Christus and Roger van der Weyden have featured in the lessons so far. It is now the turn of Giordano's Archangel Michael.

A cute little six-year-old called Verene is the first to comment: "That's an angel and he's killing a man and there's a

monster . . ." "A wolf," Tim interposea. But Verene cannot believe it is a wolf, claiming, "You can see something like a horn!"

The situation gradually becomes clear.
The animal is a sinister dragon and its tail is curled around one of the three fallen



(Photo: Orgal-Kabas)

Illustrated guide books appear for every new exhibition to help teachers prepare for a visit by their class to the museum. The courses already mentioned take

The boys believe he has a pullover orbit Verena sees that it must be sometyed undervest. Underneath you can see E body - and his belly button! Tim, more expertly, states, "tle is dressed so lighty in order to fly more easily."

"And so he doesn't sweat," Ynca

The children take a long time discussiwhy the one man is being killed by Michael and why lie is being banished

"Porhaps he did something to be friend," Thilo suggests. One of the olds suddenly notice that the man speared is St Michael also has wings, adding that ab probably ant a human being but the deal in human form. They also notice that a Michael is not having to strain himself a he kills the devil.

"It must be difficult to stand coal writhing man." Verona says but This puts the matter right: "Acrobuts in the

And St Michael is nn angel. He can also

The children go into the hall alle looking at the painting. No group consist of more than fifteen children so the every one of them can be given attention. Great store is placed on mixing children from differing social backgrounds - 10 unobtrusive though important aspect of the work.

Sometimes children from working class backgrounds whose parents have next been to a museum show great enthusism

and produce surprisingly good painter.
Talent, powers of obversation and linguistic expression can be aroused by museum work. Courses often have s specific therapeutic purpose. Blind chil dren or the pupils of schools for the backward can often be helped.

The museum's public relations work for these courses is broadly based. The pres, radio and television are informed. Personal letters ere sent to the older could members and particular consideration. paid to the schools and youth bureaux lhat already have contact with the Museum

Everything is at the planning stage at the moment. A large numbers of ques-tions still have to be answered, including questions of finance. Essentially it is a continuation of past efforts by museums to try to gain a place in the minds of young .. Karla Höcker! people. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 November 1971)

MEDICINE

Medical profession lambasts strophantine theory

Frantfürter Allgemeine

Junable to provide any firm proof of be correctness of his controversial and mich-discussed treatment for heart ptients when he addressed a recent gientific congress in Heidelberg.

But he told the seventy doctors, pharmacologists and medical statisticians attending the congress that he was coninced doctors were making a mistake if they refused to adopt his method of heating pstients with strophantine tablets to prevent fatal heart attacks.

Dr Kern has long demanded discussions with medical authorities over this issuc. But It is only now that Professor Gottard Schettler, the head of the Associahumans. The man whom St Michaellas fon for Internal Medicine, has managed struck with his speur screams fearfully.

Thilo comments, "You can see all is such talks and persuade them to take

Tim, a doctor's son, adds, "You an After an absolutely fair and objective even see his tonsils." Verena is especially discussion the meeting ended in a interested in what the angel is wearing complete defeat for Dr Kern who is fast becoming a tragic figure as he clings tedulously to his subjective and scientifally untenable findings.

Kern was unable to provide any new tota from which doctors could judge the secess of his treatment. Professors Koller of Mainz and Überla of Ulm and other satisticians attending the meeting reject-

ed these old figures, describing them aa eompletely unsatisfactory.

Kern has never supplied data dividing

his patients into sexes or sge groups, But these figures are required to obtain the so-called expectancy figures that indicate whether any cases of death could actually have been averted by means of his strophentine tablet treatment.

Professor Koller stated that between 800 and 1,000 of the fifteen thousand patients treated by Dr Kern for an aversge period of three and a half years must now be dead - this is the sverage But Kern hss in fact observed only 179

deaths. The cause of death could not therefore be determined in the overwhelming majority of cases. The informa-tion on the 179 dead patients is completely inadequate and no autopsy recordad death by heart ottack.

In view of this state of affairs Kern's assertion that heart attacks can be avoided by taking strophantina tablets is simply untenable.

Dr Kern at first tried to prevent any statistical analysis of his treatment, claiming, to use his own words, that the matter was clear in itself.

Kern had to admit defeat on two points of his theory at Heldelberg. He no longer insists that the traditional treatment of heart insufficiency with the usual digitalis preparations provokes heart attacks. He has also abandoned the viaw that competitive sport increases the danger of

Strophantine is a drug that the body is unable to absorb satisfactorily through the stomach. As the amounts absorbed vary after oral trestment doctors normally use the substance only ss an in-

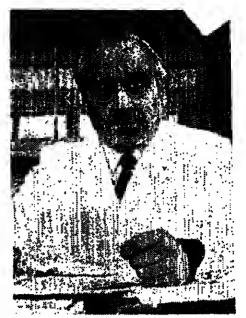
Dr Kern had been liberal in the application of the dosage regulations and lus procedure had had no scientific basis. At first he said that strophantine was not fully absorbed when taken orally. Later claimed that is was completely absorbed no matter how it was taken. Professor Aschenbrenner of Hamburg remarked that there was complete confusion about dosage today.

Unfortunately the controversy about strophantine treatment for heart attacks has given rise to more than the rhetorical attacks by the established medical pro-

Other more serious effects are becoming increasingly noticeable, doctors stated in Heidelberg. As other doctors have adopted Kern's course of treatment mora and more patients with serious lung disorders caused by the heart are being admitted to hospitals after treatment with strophantina instead of the usual ffective medicaments.

There are fears that Kern's course of treatment is more likely to cause heart attacks in people suffering from heart disorders rather than prevent them.

tFrankfurter Aligemeine Zeltung für Oeutschland, 22 November 1971)



Dr Berthold Kern

Contact lenses more widely used

A t its annual congress in Wesbeden the Opticians Association pointed out the increasing importence of contact lenses for sight deficiencies.

An association spokesman told the press that contact lenses would be used more in future es they ere considerably more efficient than spectacles.

A million people weer contact lenses in the Federal Republic. The figure for the whole of Europe is slx million. Twelve to fourteen million people wear them in the United States.

Twenty-four million people in the Federal Republic wear glesses. The number of people wearing contact lenses has doubled in the past ten years.

(Ole Well, 23 November 1971)

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THE ECONOMY

To play about with exports could harm the whole economy, Fritz Dietz warns

Fritz Dietz, 62, sole owner of the was good. Besides, everyone must realise Frenkfurt firm Gebrüder Dietz, was e founder member of the Frenkfurt Chember of Commerce in the early post-war yeers, has been its chatrmen since 1964. was a founder member of the Federal Republic Trade Association in Bonn, a body he has also headed since 1952, Consul Dietz is elso chairmen of the Joint Committee of Federal Republic industry and holds a number of honorary posts in the economic, political, cultural, scientific and sporting fields.

he Germans, so e number of foreign L observers maintain, are particularly prone to emotional extremes: exaggerated eletion when the going is good, undue pessimism when it is not. A sanguine sense of reality is, it is claimed, not the Germans' strongest point.

This cheracteristic ought not to be generalised but it should not be dismissed as irrelevant either. I feel we should especially bear it in mind at present now that the economic trend threatens to lead on to an outsize emotional swing that could in its turn dangerously accelerate the swing of the economic pendulum.

To judge by reports in daily papers and specialist publications in recent weeks one could well gain the impression that we are on the brink of economic disaster. In October there was talk of full employment being threatened; now there is talk of a full-scale crisis and mass unemployment round the corner.

A number of pundits are already drawing parallels with the thirties' slump. Comments and forecasts of this kind are, in my opinion, extremely irresponsible and indeed dangerous. They bear no relation to the current economic situation and intensify intertainty to intolerable

that things cannot go on improving ad Infinitum in any sector.

Not that there can be any doubt that the economic situation in all sectors and at all levels has grown a good deal more difficult and in part extremely difficult no matter what distinctions ere drawn.

The detailed shape tha downtum is to take will depend on us all, politicians, entreprenears, trade unionists and indeed

The present state of affairs is our own responsibility and the result of a leck of moderation in a variety of sectors. It can only be coped with by means of common sense and discipline.

Over a year ago I recommended a moratorium on wage demands as a means of toning down the trend towards price increases and promptly met with criticism from all and sundry. In the present circumstances It is more than likely that a wage freeze will be imposed forcibly.

Anyone can make mistakes but those who are responsible for everyone are duty bound to recognise a mistake for what it is and correct it.

This applies in equal measure to those who are not prepared to forgo their excessive wage demands and to those who feel able as things are cither to increase prices to an unwarranted extent or further to increase them. Above all it applies to those who despite their better judgment continue to ride the tide.

Who, when all is said and donc, is alopping us from doing what is necessary in the interest of all and sundry? Who, for instance, is going to stop the Federal government from deciding on an immediate return to fixed exchange rates?

This is a move I consider to be of paramount importance, particularly as n Tales of woe are as inappropriate now common European, let alone Internatioas crows of delight were when the going nal solution to the currency crisis is not

in sight and the economy of this country can no longer bear the burden alone.

Plays on words and tricks are no longer any use. What we need are decisions and the right ones. We must re-establish reliable bases for calculating profit and ioss, climb down from exaggerated de-mands and all tighten the belt a little.

We can simply no longer efford to spend more than we all earn. This is the only way to regain the necessary confi-

The same goes for the country's finances. Public spending must be spelt with a small "s" and saving with a large one. The Federal government, states, cities and local authorities must no longer behave as though they can count on the saine growth rates as in 1970.

Tax increases as introduced by a number of cities serve only to intensify the economic downturn and represent no answer to the problem of financing local authority requirements

Nor can we afford any longer to overlook the fact that our economic potential is not, in the long run, up to footing the bill of gigantic administrative machinery involving more than 150 Ministers and Stetc secretaries, ten Federal states and a total of more than two million civil servants.

This applies in equal measure to management in the private sector. What is needed is more action and less administra-

At an economic turning-point it is essential frankly to admit not only the mistakes that have been in monetary policy but also and without delay to put export costing back on a sound footing.

Above all one basic economic premise must be recognised for what it is: the fact that we us a country depend on exports. To play about with exports is to jcopardise the entire economy.



too clearly in view of the fact that a Economic Community's agricultural poltoo heavily in favour of exports and that economic policy decisions provida a convenient opportunity of changing this state

Exports are to be cut back and in the place there is to be more public spending home in order to carry out reform policies that have so far proved a failure. It is high time to part company with

mental exercises of this kind, overweighed in favour of social pulicy as they are Exports can neither be allowed to be como the whipping-boy of economic policy nor be hoisted into the saddled the packhorse of reform policies.

Last but not least we ought to view is cooling-off of the oconomy as an oppor unity ut reverting to realistic yardstickia politics and economies.

On this basis it will be easier and more effective to resort to the right economic measures at the right time und in the right dose. This would greatly assist everyone stooring elear of emotional extremes. (Wirfschaftswoche/Der Volkswit. 19 November 1971)

There should be no denying that

Franffurter Allgemeine

Nevertheless the individual farmer

knows too little about what makes tha

farm produce market tick and thus he is

unable to make the adjustments accessary

Of course specialist farming publica-

tions regularly print market reports, but a

genuine overall picture of the state of the

market, which could be useful in affect-

ing production methods is sadly lacking.

impression that farming is e kind of

blind-man's-buff. Farmers produce com-

modities without knowing what chance there is of selling them and it is left to chance whether the farmer gets an at least

li the farm is not to be just a place for

churning out law materials but also n

supply factory for cooperatives, for trade

and for the food industry joint ventures

The idea of commissioned fann pro-

duce should not remain confined to tha

production sphere for much longer. It has

after all found few friends in this sphere.

It is in the sphere of marketing that closer

cooneration would be of benefit. But-

obviously the farmers are so opposed to

Ohviously the cooperatives and niral

trade companies must become germine

contractual ties that it is difficult to get

It is hard to get away I'rom the

to lus production methods.

partially acceptable price.

and mutual ties are necessory.

this idea off the ground.

Farmers must keep an eye on

market conditions or suffer

For they have laid too much emphasis m husiness management and applying individual market requirements have been carried out by agriculture, collecting conomic theories and have embarked on produce in more marketable groups, scessive investments. improving quality to meet the needs of For years it has been stressed that a more demanding customers and the like.

sh level of sales is more important than high level of productivity, but for too long this pointer has been heeded all too

Without doubt a number of farms are in financial difficulties and

many of those that are struggling are

mong the group that on the surface seem

to be particularly progressive.

No. 505 - 16 December 1971

AGRICULTURE

And it is hard to biame the farmers for making this mistake since the guaranteed This is something that cannot be said minimum prices offered by the European number of politicians are still toying with ity challenge the farmer to produce the Idea that the economy is weighted excesses without any thought to where and how they can be sold.

> Fanners can claim that in the past twenty years they have increased their roductivity beyond anyone's wiidest ireams. Nor should they be despised for being proud of this achievement even hough there was a lot of ground to be made up in agriculture as compared with other spheres of the economy.

But it is becoming clearcr all the time that an increase in productivity is often a had thing for the state of the markat shough productivity boosting "at any nice" may at first seem beneficial for the edividual.

Anyone who produces commodities at my price without keeping a wary eye on he state of the market cannot expect too such sympathy if he finds he has to sell is produce "at any price".

Compared with matters concerning prowetion techniques, however, consideraion of the state of the market has so far tken a back scat in the organisational plans of the farmers.

relay stations between the producers and tha market and must be able to giva

farmers reliable information about types of produce, sowing, tending clops and fertilisers. They must tell formers what is the best kind of fodder for their herds, they must make the decisions about the quantities that are to be delivered and the time at which they should be delivered. otherwise farmers will not be able to use them to gain a cleer understanding of the state of the agricultural produce market.

In Sweden for example things seem to be going better. The state of the agricultural market is by no means as hectic as here thanks to precise reports. Agricultural organisations are obviously able to control the state of the farm produca market better by giving farmers plenty of notice. Thus the Swedes are able to prevent prices falling seriously through over-production.

A lew years ago it seemed as though agriculture in this country had got over one problem by bringing some sense to the sadly neglected potato market. It looked as though it would be possible to boost the sales of potatoes. They were no longer concealed in jute sacks, but were displayed in plastic see-through bags clearly marking what type they were and whether they cooked "finn" or "mashy".

What the fermers failed to do was to take the next step and turn them into an end-product. This business has been teken over by foreign competitors, particularly the businesslike Dutch.

In 1970 almost 184,000 tons of processed potatoes were imported into the Federal Republic and 157,800 tons of them came from The Netherlands. It is estimated that the increase iti processed potato imports this year will be in the area of lifty per cent. The Federal Association of Potato Processing Industries calls this "a shocking state of affairs" for West German agriculture. The market has been thrown away and it will be very difficult to win it back now.

Pork is a glowing example of the gap between production and demand. It seems to swing like a pendulum between exceasive production and a shortage. The constant ups and downs of supply and hence pilce have led to the expression "the pork cycle" being coined.

The second secon

Those concerned seem to believe that the pork cycle is just in the nature of things and cannot be altered.

In fact it is — in comparison with other branches of agriculture - relatively simple to adjust pork production quantity and quality-wise to the state of the market et any given time.

The situation with regard to eggs, however, is a result of production without any regard for actual demand. No wonder, then, that prices have plummeted to such a low level that at times profitability seems endangered.

Agriculture must pay very close attention to the state of the market at all times because, unlike other branches of the economy, it does not have other opportunities of boosting sales.

The vehicle-manufacturing industry, for instance, can boost sales by bringing out new models, improving technical details, giving motors an extra burst of power and adding new colours to the range of

Swifter market appraisals

But new lines in foodstuffs, although they have a chance of gaining sales, do so by teking sales away from other foodstuffs and thus do little to lighten the farmer's worries about declining sales.

Agriculture must get to grips with the problem of gauging the state of the market faster. More information dissemination is needed as well as further cooperation between those who produce foodstuffs and those who put them on the shelves of shops and stores.

Part of this development must be what Farmers Union President Constantin Freiherr von Heercmann has elready recoinmended. Farmers must conclude longterm supply and collection contracts.

Rudolf Maxeiner (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 November 1971)

Since reports have been issued by the Committee of Economic Experts sur-Economic wise men complain of veying economic developments as a whole the Committee has been complaining that according to the lettar of the law although it may diagnose economic weaknesses it may not make recommendations

for curing them. At the moment, however, it seems likely that the Committee will be far from unlappy about the ban on making

Indeed no one who is called upon to throw some light on the economic yeer 1972 is in an enviable position. For 1972 is hidden bahind a wintry veil of fog and when we entar it in a few weeks time we will do so with fears and prejudices heaped upon us.

With the past seven reports issued by the Committee of Experts we have seen how wide the gap between a knowledge of economic theory and its application in

policias pursued. This is merely a atate- of the SPD/FDP coalition, nor was it ment of fact, not a reproach. And invented by the CDU/CSU. nobody could have expected that with the issuing of the eighth economic report either-or decision that must ona day be averything would suddenly have righted taken. The beautiful sounding, idealistic

This has proved to be just es useful and deceived us. useless as Ita predecessors. It is useful as a Since 1967 we have failed to grasp that book in which problems are expounded stabilisation and full employment both in the clearest terms, much clearer indeed make an ideal goal to aim for and thet than they are in day-to-day political even with successful legislation being discussions. But it is useless as a reliabla passed the day-to-day political necessity guide to economic policy decisions and of deciding anew which of the two should

their impotency to alter things The Committee explains the full train

of its plight in one sentence: "Once again economic policymakers must avoid doing what they would normally do in the face of such a danger because they have to taka care of economic stabilisation."

Why "must avoid"? This is not a case of the Committee taking up its own individual and very different stand, it is simply following in the wake of public opinion. For this is a sarmon that has been preeched from all quarters for many months, that has been painted as a ddemma and has even been raised to the level of a political manifesto.

Any responsible person involved in the formulation of economic policies is. economic and industrial policymaking Tha Committee's reports were just as must know that the dilemma of "stability actual economic or full-employment" is not an invention

It is simply tha expression of tha wording of the 1967 Stabilisation Act

the time at which these should be have the priority et that momant (not implemented which should have the priority in princip-

le) has not become any the less pressing. Public awarenass of the realities of recent economic developments has shown an astonishingly speedy reaction in racent weeks. Job security has become a growing concern in many families.

This does not mean that "the infletlonary mentality" has now found an irrevocable position in our emotions.

It is simply that apart from worries there are also big worries to worry about! For instance the labour struggla in the metal industry, which is not doing anybody any good.

It must be stated clearly that with the stabilisation policies continuing along the present lines it may be possible to achieve a fractional improvement to the rate of price increases, parhaps dragging the figure down from 5.7 per cent to 5.4.

The statistical methods used in calculating the annual rate of price rises have something to do with this. The Committee explains that there would still ba a 2.5 per cent increase in the price index in 1972 as a result of a "hangover" evan if

notlung happened to force prices up. But as far as employmant is concerned the figura is up to 100,000 or even in the sevaral-hundred-thousands and for each day a man is out of work there is dole instead of earnings.

If it is true that Karl Schiller's ten

inllliard Mark reserve fund, which he can call up as a reinforcement at any time, represents a poorly unned force rather than u crack brigade It is high time he threw this into the thick of the battle, The more time passes the weaker this band becomes.

The Bonn government and the provinclal assembly governments should as hesitate to put the monles they have kepi in reserve back into circulation for investment purposes. They should do this will alacrity but not excessive haste. They ahould do it when and where the state of the labour market and competitiveness allow it, and that is almost everywhere

As for the tan-per-cont income tax surcharge levied tamporarily and it payable the government is doing well to blde its time rather than pay this back now. The consumer goods industries do not need such a shot in the arm and repayment now would not be rewarded with a slackening off of pay demands.

If the government vacillates much mor there is a danger that the mistakes of 1966 will be repeated, with all their unpleasant consequences. Consequences

from which we are still suffering.
Schiller's metaphor of weeding before sowing Is neat. But obviously the Finance and Economic Affairs Minister is overlooking the fact that he is thereby coming close to doing what he always reproached his predecessor for, namely cutting the laval of employment to bring wages and prices back into line. And If he then does his sowing too late there will be too many weeds in his field. Annin Grinewald

(Slullgarler Zellung, 24 November 1971)

The old futuristic dream of feeding mankind with artificial forms of tourishment, which biochemists dreamt in years has now become a reality," led Professor Konrad Lang, the former frector of the Physics and Chemistry butitute at Mainz University, and Proasor Coats of the Royal Australian ollege of Surgeons (Melbourna).

They were speaking at the opening of a w plant opened Pharmazeutische Werke immer & Co., Erlangen at Plettling in

in a tew weeks time this computermirolled factory will begin mass proction of "astronaut food", a diet in wder form of which all ingredients are thetically produced.

hese developments, Professor Lang recasts, will open up great new possiwities for medicine, space travel and Pople in disaster-stricken areas as well as ping us to cope with the population plosion when there is a dearth of atural foodstuffs.

Solubility in water and a pleasant tastc p to make the use of this artificial m of nutrition simpler.

The head of research and production at immer, Werner Fekl, stressed that even be most spoilt of patients could accept Mihetic drinks with orange, cocoa and both flavours. These foodstuffs can also te infused into patients in a coma.

anino acids, carbohydretes, vitamins, minerals and sources of fetty acids which

Astronauts' food soon to go into mass production

are capable of keeping a human being alive end fit for a long period without any recourse to normal foodstuffs. Synthetics foodstuffs were first produc-

by American scientists attached to NASA at the Life Science Laboratory in California. Furthar research has now been carried out on these foodstuffs by the Pfrimmer firm (founded 1919) in Erlangen and they have already baen tested at Erlangen University Clinic Surgical Department in ante-operative treatment. From there the blochemiats got the idaa of developing a compact form of nutrition free from roughage.

In Plattling this form of nutrition being produced in the new factory and it opens up many new therapcutic possibilities. This concentrated food, which is still described as a dlet, is obsorbed in the first few inches of the intestines starving out intestinal bacteria and making the intestines and their contents completely sterile after a few days.

This will mean a great strida forward for stomach surgery and for the treatment of liver adments since there will not This drinkable balanced diet of synthet- be tha usual ammonia production by produced materials is made up of intestinal bacteria. And the now diet will also be of value in treating digestive gilments.

Wolf Pfrimmer, the firm's medical assistant and grandson of its founder, spoke about the development of the synthetic meel. Back in 1959 in Erlangen there was the development of the first specially made dietary solution permitting artificial intra-venous feeding, complety by-passing the alimentary tract.

At that time Werner Fekl became the first biochemist to produce pure crystallised amino acids in the form of a fully balanced nutritional solution for stomach therapy. His work greatly increased tha reputation of the firm.

Professor Lang pointed out that it had been part of many tharapies that the of food every day patient should be wholly or partially

This therapy was designed to spare the system extra efforts of digestion. But recent investigations heve shown that precisely the opposite was the outcome. The body cells need a constant stream of and West. food material to remain in good working

risk to a patient prior to an operation.

One 44 year-old patient in Australia benefit to the whole of mankind. who was fed intravenously with the artificial nutrition prepared in Erlangen

even put on 19 kilograms in weight! He received 1,278 bottles of the infusion solution before his recovery.

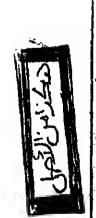
During the famine of the Nigerian civil war thousands of children in what was then Biafra were saved from starvetion with these man-made foodstuffs. For those children whose bodies were too racked with hungar were unable to digest the normal foodstuffs sent by charities. But Norwegian dootors working in Biafra administered the Erlangen preparation to tide the cluldren over until they

could be given normal food. Despite the advances in factory production of synthetic foods Dr Fekl says: "The food pill, which illustrated magazines love io conjure up every now and again, is unlikely ever to exist. It is impossible to concentrate all the foodstuffs a human needs into a pill. The body requires at least 400 to 500 grams

But, he added, many essential food factors can now be synthetically produced. Many products that are today rolling out of the chemical factories by the wagonlosd are being tested for their nutritional value in Saboratories In East

We have long since passed the stage of producing a food ersatz. Without doubt Artificial feeding intravenously not the foodstuffs that are at present being only speeds recovery, but also reduces the manufactured in laboratories and tested on hospital patienta will one day be of

> Hubert Neumann (Süddeutsche Zeilung, 22 November 1971)



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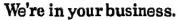
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Constitution of the Consti

LEISURE

Dancing schools as popular as ever with young and old

The gangling yould hurried over to the young girl, made a clumsy bow, took her hand and waltzed away. They danced by Wernicke. There is no problem off not quite in time with the three-four about what you wear, the drinks are not music, grimly concentrating on the dance too expensive and wa meet people with steps, the boy's not following the girl's in similar interests.

"one, two and three . . ." about it. In- Wenticka danca school, What is the secret hibitions still have to be swept away, preference for the foxtrot overcome and prejudices egainst the tango disposed of.

At first glance it would seem that the heyday of the dancing school is not yet over. They have adapted themselves to the changing times. Dancing lessons in November 1971 must ba fun.

have had to fight for their existence. The Each dance is practised for about ten depression was considerable but now it has been overcome. The influx back to next one. In the first lessons the tango is the schools reveals a business bomm.

investigations have shown that dancing has now been included in many schools in aports periods. Boys and girls of cleven and twelve are taking part and 15 and 16-year-olds are again discovering the dancing schools.

indeed they are no longer going to dancing leasons hi whole classes as they once did. There are now only a few from each class who are laughed at and scorned by the others. Parents hardly have any say in the matter.

Ursula, 16. said: "My parents ara not concerned if I go or not. They give me the money and I go dancing, because I want to learn to dence, because i think its

Students and youths undergoing apprentice training as well as married couples of all ages join in the dancing teachers' classes. There are also people in their inid-twentics attending.

Why do they go to dancing lessurs? Georg, a chemistry student, 24, said: "My wife und I used to go to dancing lessons separately. Now we can learn to dance together. We are now a little too old for

A housewife from Bonames, 25, said: "in our position we have to know how to dance. We don't want to know about the foxtrot that is designed for widows. My husband has office and social responsibilities, so we want to hold our end up

and not go pumping round the floor."
Students from 15 to 65 at the Frankfurt Warnicke dancing school maintain that knowing how to dance is to be socially acceptable. But one of the main reasons why people go to dancing lessons is to meet people of their own age and then when the lessons are over to go out with them. One pupil queationed: "Whera in Frankfurt can you go dancing?"

The dancing class peopla answer this question themselves. They say: "Moat bars have dence floors that are too small,

Let's play English

rlangen's Youth Centre has introduced a new factor into pre-school education by providing three-year-olds with the rudiments of English in a teaching course cutltled "Wa play English and it's fun."

Claudia Hofmann, the head of tha course, is an American and a sociology graduate. "My course is based exclusively on learning through play," she reports.
"Three-year-olds should learn a foreign language like their own mother tongua." A similar French course will start in

January 1972.

These are the facts that attract people Dancing in 1971 still has a smack of the of all ages and from all social levels to the of the school's success?

Helinut and Rosemaria Wernicke conmented: "Wa don't have any social axe to grind. We love dancing and we try to show other people how they can enjoy it

Their teaching methods are unconventional, their touch is light, but 'sha' is as For years since the beat craze began and reached its highpoint dancing schools schools dancing schools strict as 'he' is in many ways. The ninety-minute lessons are full of variety. minutes then the class passes on to tile only lightly touched upon and popular dances are taught with regard to the carnival season.

Young lads with long hair are as welcome as young girls wearing hot pants. Girls and boys who play the wallflower are soon shaken out of their seclusion. If fliere are too many girls older dance students are roped in or trios are formed. There is plenty of kidding between teacher and pupils.

The demands of youth control the dance floor as ever. And as ever the dancing class is a kind of marriage market. Peter, 23, laughing said: "There is a lot to be discovered here." Peter, a student, drew Ortrud, 16, towards him. He was badgered into going to tha dancing classes by his parents. The first tima they came with him. "So that I did not run away," he quipped. Now he is one of the regular standbys, dances with the advanced class and his parents are delighted, so much so that Peter's young

brother is now brought along.

Dancing schools have adapted themselves to the times. The association of dancing teachers opposed modernisation vehemently. Now sevemi times a year programmes are drawn up, useful records for use in a dance discotlicque are produced so that an interesting teaching

plan can ba undertaken. Differences in cost from one school to another do not exist. An 85-hour course of study with explanations and parties costa from 60 to 100 Marks. And a book for study at home has been produced.

Ute Lieske



The dancing class in full swing and smiles all round

Fair sideshows and booths have a rough time of it

L circus' closed down and since then 'the legless lady' and 'the sword euter' have become a rarity. Huge ferris wheels, roundabouts designed like Apollo capsities, super aputnika and scenic railwuys costing 1.5 million Marks are now the major attractions at seasonal fairs.

This change of traditional local fairs into mechanised and technical nmusements presents problems to sidshow owners. This alteration into gigantic uperations has brought financial ruin aimost to fair ground managers who have nut kept pace with the times. In a rocent press stutement the West German association of sideshow owners sald that the situation was gotting "more and more difficult" for our members.

During 1970 the 4,000 fair sideshows in this country, employing (11),0(1) people, had a turnover of more than nue milliard Marks. Max Eberhard, president of the sideshow owners' organisation said things are not so good with us."

Between 120 and 150 million people annually attend local fairs organised in the Federal Republic from Flenshurg to Füssen. By comparison only 6.1 million football fans attended matches during a yaar. But profita hava not increased as rents for grounds have. This is particularly so in southern Germany, where fairs are more frequent than in the north, where ground owners damand exorbitant sums as rentala. Tha most costly sites are (Frankfurler Rundschau, 23 November 1971) at Bad Dürkheim, wall known for its



(Hannoversche Presse, 28 October 1971) Giant wheal at the annual Hemburg fair

(Pholo: Conli-Press)

only city in the Federal Republic do la former team-mates Helga Mees-Volz levies a tax on fairs, five per cental & Saarbrücken and Gudrun Theuerkauf

impossible to restore fair booths at unich. sideshows to their previous popular, but Herr Eherhanl, head of the first association, firmly believes neverther that a return to past traditions would diese the bulance of the present and wage the prospects of the future. meet with a luvnurable reception arms. To begin with Heidl Schmid and Heiga the public at large.

But it is obvious that carousels w merry-gu-rounds arc still extremely ppular. Herr Eberhard said: "At least its Impossible in reproduce the arong of sunsages on television."

Despite the winter recession and several bankruptcios (moves to mergo are les strong among sideshow numbers that in other aspects of our economy) as well a the usual complaints the future for sideshow owners and fair managers and so dismal as they would like to make out. There is a healthy business in axporting fairground equipment to countries behind

the Iron Curtain, where more lesist time gives fairs an important play because of their abilities "to provide amusement and to help people relax".

Publicity agencies and large department stores have taken to setting up "might fairs" in order to attract austomets. fairs" in order to attract customers.

According to surveys it seems that so laried workers between the ages of 18 and 34 are the most frequent visitors of fairs. Ona of the most difficult problems that booth owners and sldeshow proprietors have to face is schooling for their children. It is estimated that 500 children

school something like (wenty times This occupational hazard has had a disadvantageous effect in recruiling people to work at fair booths and

sideshows. In Holland mobile schools have been established to cater for these travelling children. In France it is preferred to send

them to boarding schools.

Thanks to the initiative of Paslor Stegmann from Rothenburg and Father Schöning from Augsburg plans are well under way for the establishment of a boarding school in southern Germany to offer teaching facilities to these itinerant Olaf Ihlan children.

(Süddeulsche Zeilung, 23 November 1971)

MUNICH OLYMPICS

No. 505 - 16 December 1971

Three women called back to take up their swords

Theuerkauf found

Fencing Association,

having put the old

pics in Mexico City,

now, two years

later, changing its mind and recalling

its femala veterans.

'Often enough they

said wa were too

old and ought to

make way for the

youngsters," Gud-

hiuts did not go

unnoticed. Having

fenced for more

than fifteen years.

in tha process of

experienced all the

ups and downs of

which they

recollects.

Theuerkauf

t next year's Munich Olympics the Mees-Volzwara mere-logympic oath is to be taken in the ly surprised. Gundi one of all participiants by a woman Mete. 32-year-old Heida Schmid- the Idea most guidmann. A one-time fencing ace, her amusing. Indead, there is something skident of the organising committee.

At the Rome Olympics in 1960 Heidi. Augsburg girl, was the surprise winnar gold medal in tha women's rapier guard out to graze after the 1968 Olym-

year later in Turin the attractive sic student gave the lie to the claim that ir Olympic victory was a fluke by ming first in the world championships, servedly it was generally acknowledged. She has been nominated to take tha Dympic oath in recognition of her ading as one of the most successful pat-war personalities in the world of port this country has to offer and her incing career is evidantly not yet over ut done with.

The indications are that she will not wo years ago this country's last 'flea sausages fair, and Munich. Munich is to the floor again together with

in the past few months the association These three "musketeers" are unhas tried to give a new public image to be better three 'musketeers' are included a new public image to be better the popular. They regret that the arts of the juggler and suleshowmen have had to the seemed place after the delights of teking sion. It is united obvious that it would be found to the sporting arena is the sporting arena is the sporting place after the delights of teking sion. It is united obvious that it would be failed that women prove a washout at improve the past of the posterior of the sporting arena is t

thinking in terms of their private lives. They wanted either to settle down and marry or to devote more time to their families and so decided to down swords. Little more was heard of them. A new genaration answered the call to arms. talented and promising. But the nawcomers failed to make the grade. There

with her eleven-month-old daughter, has been proposed to take the Olympic ceth for the 1972 Munich Olympics. She is tha first women ever to have been proposed to take the Olympic The pre-Olympic world fencing championships in Vienna proved that tha aport, the three veterans wera increasingly

Olympic faneing winner Heidi Schmid-Grundmann, here seen

newcomers are far from tha target of their dreams. This being the case tha Fencing Association recalled the old

Heidi Schmid-Grundmann still lives in Augsburg and is the mother of an eleven-month-old daughter. She had no -are-no "vertical taka-offs" in the world of easy time of it as an Olympic victor either, fencing. It takes years to put the finishing for in those days she travelled to Munich touches to promise of talent. and the college of music every day.

Things are none too easy for her now either. Little Elke needs looking efter, Augsburg lacks a really first-rate fencer she could train with and the new training centre in Bonn is a long way away and takes time and effort to reach. Heidi has to make genuine sacrifices if she is to make the grade in Munich. Helga Mees-Volz has an easier time of it, In Ludwigshafen, where she now lives,

the silver medallist at Tokyo can train with ex-national champion Jürgen Brecht and as regards training courses in Bonn the distance is no real handicap.

Besides, her husband is himself a

prospective Olympic athleta - a wrestler - snd is all in favour of his wife's reawakened Olympic ambitions.

Despite being the mother of three children Gudrun Theuerkauf ia in the best position. Ten-year-old Thomas and eightvear-old Stefan can already look after their little sister and manage for themselves to a certain extent.

The family lives in Duisdorf, a suburb of Bonn and no distance away from the new official training centre. Belgian champion Coibion, the men's coach, not unnaturally sees a lot of Gudrun.

The three "lost sheep" may now be in different positions but on one point thoy are agreed. "We are no longer as fit and quick off the mark as we used to be but we cen probably make good our two-year break between now and Munich and will then stand a fair chance of winning a medal or two.'

So the three oldtimers are headed for an Olympic comeback. The fact that the Olympics are to be held in this country may well have decided them to give it a

Gudrun Theuerkauf and Helga Mees-Volz are 34. Heidi Schmid-Grundmann is two years their junior. Many of their past opponents are still among the world's best so this country's team will not be an isolated group of relative grandmothers. Heldi Schmld-Grundmann can take the

Olympic oath with an easy conscience. There is unlikely to be a more bona fide amateur at Munich than she is.

Stefan Lázár (Die Zell, 26 November 1971)



Mo Tümmlar in action (Photo: Nordbild)

Since 19 November a high school in Grunewald, a suburb of West Berlin, has boasted a new student teacher of blology and physical education - Bodo Tummler, the 1966 European 1,500 metres champion and 1968 Olympic bronze medallist over the same distance with a best time of 3 min. 36.5 sec.

It is only a stone's throw from the school to the training facilities of Charlottenburg Sports Club, of which Timmler has been a member since he was a voungster. The proximity is no coincidence. Onca

again the nearly 28-year-old Berliner aima to challange the world's best, having been out of action last year and this because of a cartilage operation on the knee. This season Tümmler has raced four

times after baing out of action sinca the end of 1969 with quadriceps trouble and the practice has restored his confidence of making a comeback in the Olympic The first was the West Berlin 800

metres championships. Then, three weeks later, the national 1,500 metres champlonships and although it was decided that he was not to taka part in tha European championships as one leg of

Tümmler-vignette of a runner

the SC Berlin team and to be a runner-up in the 1,500 metres championships as a member of the Mainz University tcam. In the meantime he submitted his

degree thesis on the feeding and foodcatching behaviour of terraplns, married his Helga, a nurse from Trier, and spent his honeymoon in Holland with her, returning to a new flat in Berlin.

Bodo Tümmler feels at home in his new apartment in what is unquestionably a controversial housing scheme, the Markisches Vlertal. Ha anjoys tha view of Tegel Forest and the anonymity of skyscraper life. His only criticism is of the slowness of tha firm that was due to instal the lifts, the result of which is that he has the additional training of traipsing

up and down ten flights of stairs.
"This aeason 3 min. 40 sec. would have been my limit," he says, and that would not have been good enough to stand him much chance of winning a medal at tha European athletics championships Asked how he proposes to do in 1972

he replies that "I aim to win every race, though whether I will do so or not is snothar matter."

He is not a man to talk in terms of figurea but was prepared to make one forecast. "3 min. 36 sec. ought to be enough to win an Olympic medal in competition with Ryun, Liquori, Keino, Wadoux and Arcse."

Ryun'a is the first nama Tümmler mentions. He reckons the world recordholder will make a tromendous comeback naxt season.

Tunmlar is arranging his season dif-ferently from the way he used to in his heyday. In training he is going to run shorter distancas faster. Instead of twelvemile cross-country runs eight ara going to be the limit.
"The idea," he says, "is to safaguard

my knee. The faster I run tha less I strain It." In addition ha plans weight-lifting, hili training and jumping.

(Kölner åtadi-Anzelger, 23 November 1971)

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